



Example of implementation in Spain: A Mediterranean Diet approach

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SPANISH INSTITUTIONAL ORGANISATION

- General State Administration (central)
- 17 Autonomous Communities (regional)
- Local Administration





General State Administration

- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA) + Payment Agency (FEGA OA)
- Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MEFP)
- Spanish Food Safety and Nutrition Agency (AESAN)

COLLABORATION OF ALL ENTITIES INVOLVED

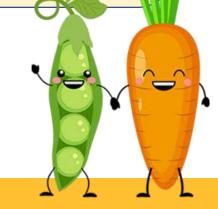


Autonomous Communities Administration (CCAA)

- Departments of Agriculture
- Departments of Education
- Departments of Health

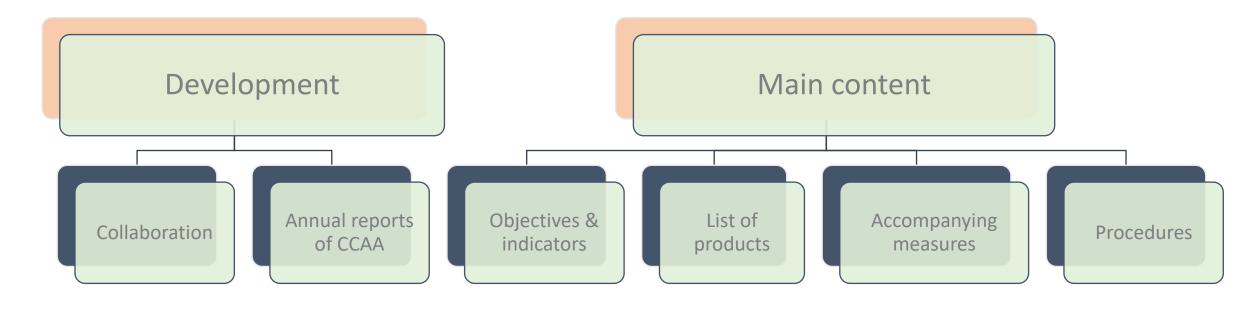
Private entities

- Fruit and vegetables businesses
- Milk and dairy businesses
- Advertising, evaluation and monitoring businesses





SPANISH STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHOOL FRUIT,
VEGETABLES AND MILK SCHEME FROM SCHOOL YEAR 2017/18 TO 2022/23









Funds allocation

School centres participation request

Product supply procedure

Accompanying educational measures





FUNDS ALLOCATION

Current basis: No. of children between 6 and 10 yo.

CCAA inform MAPA of their fund needs (forecast)

MAPA informs COM of total fund needs

UE Decision with definitive funds allocation

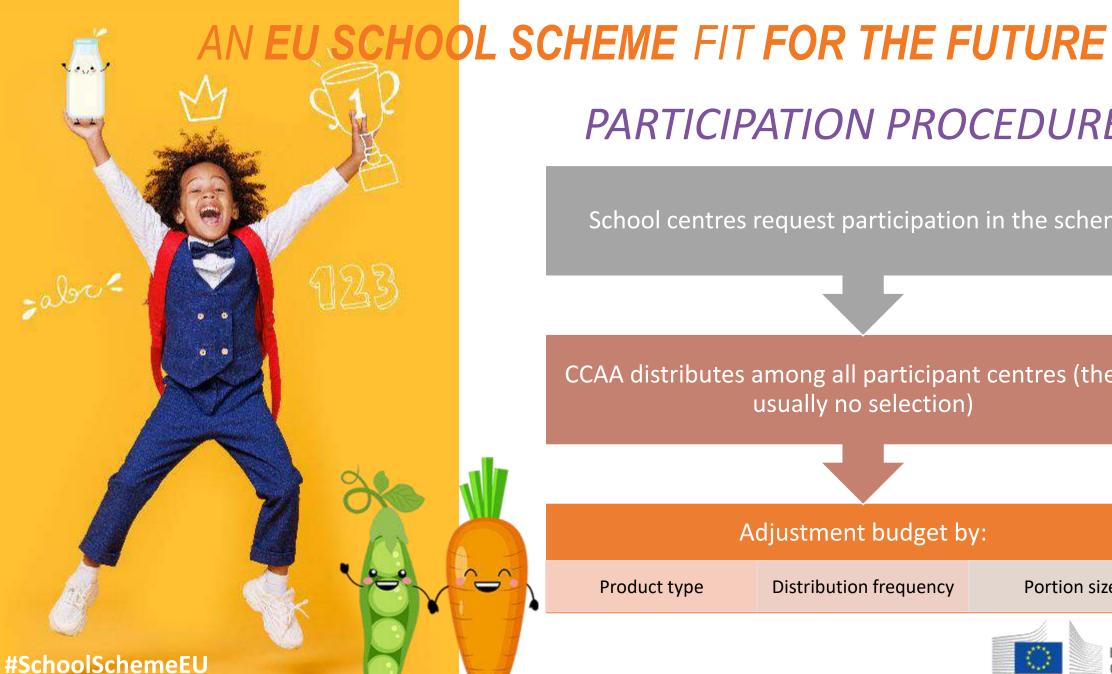
SECTORIAL CONFERENCE

Definitive funds allocation among CCAA

Safeguard:

Do not allocate more funds than requested





PARTICIPATION PROCEDURE

School centres request participation in the scheme

CCAA distributes among all participant centres (there is usually no selection)

Adjustment budget by:

Distribution frequency

Portion sizes



PRODUCT SUPPLY PROCEDURES

Autonomous communities

• Public procurement

School centres

- CCAA develop regulatory bases for the call for aid
- Nowadays, only developed in 1 autonomous community

Controls

- CCAA in their own territory
- National Control Plan by FEGA

European Commission

ACCOMPANYING EDUCATIONAL MEASURES:

- Science based: use of infant psychology to change habits
- Product tasting: around 15 times recommended
- Role modelling
- Prizes and rewards: Physical and social
- Implication: parents and centres (staff)

Developed by MAPA and expert group

Developed by the CCAA



COMMON GROUND: MEDITERRANEAN DIET

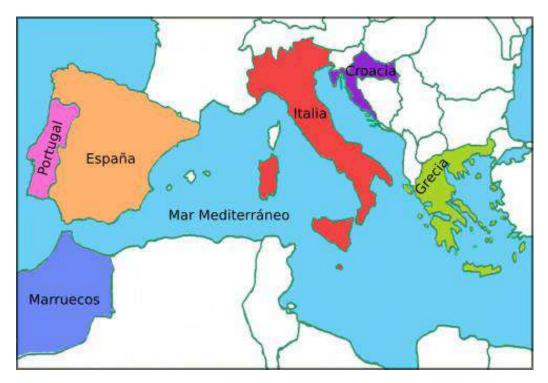
"The Mediterranean Diet — derived from the Greek word diaita, way of life — is the set of skills, knowledge, rituals, symbols and traditions, ranging from the landscape to the table, which in the Mediterranean basin concerns the crops, harvesting, picking, fishing, animal husbandry, conservation, processing, cooking, and particularly sharing and consuming the cuisine."

NOMINATION FILE NO. 00884 FOR INSCRIPTION IN 2013 ON THE REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF HUMANITY

SchoolSchemeEU



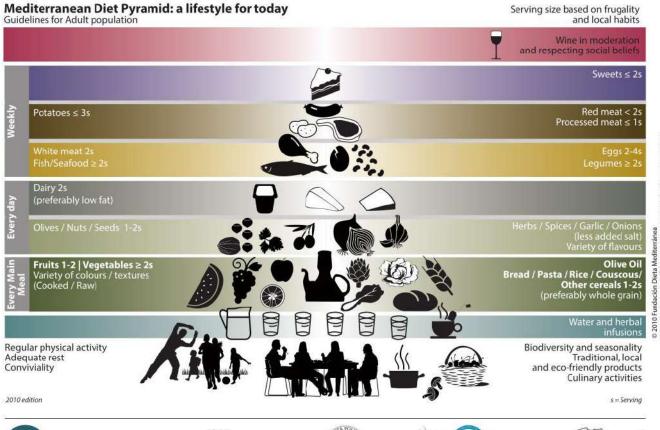
CYPRUS, CROATIA, SPAIN, GREECE, ITALY, MOROCCO and PORTUGAL



"It relates to the communities of the **Mediterranean basin** that found their identity and continuity in great
part on the collective and ancestral experience of the
Mediterranean Diet – the result of constant **sharing**, **know-how, traditions and symbols** transmitted from
generation to generation, of cultural and social sharing
and of a rich palette of regional tones."

NOMINATION FILE NO. 00884 FOR INSCRIPTION IN 2013 ON THE REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF HUMANITY





















- 1 Use olive oil as your main source of added fat.
- 2 Eat plenty of fruits and vegetables; fruits, vegetables, legumes and nuts.
- 3 Bread and other grain products (pasta, rice, and whole grains) should be a part of your everyday diet.
- 4 Foods that have undergone minimal processing, that are fresh and locally produced are best.
- 5 Consume dairy products on a daily basis, mainly yogurt and cheese.
- 6 Red meat should be consumed in moderation and if possible as a part of stews and other recipes.
- 7 Consume **fish abundantly** and **eggs in moderation**.
- 8 Fresh fruit should be your everyday dessert and, sweets, cakes and dairy desserts should be consumed only on occasion.
- 9 Water is the beverage par excellence in the Mediterranean Diet.
- 10 Be **physically active every day**, since it is just as important as eating well.







MEDITERRANEAN DIET BENEFITS

HEALTH

Mediterranean diet has been associated with positive health outcomes such as:

- Significant **reduction in total mortality**, mortality form cardiovascular disease and cancer, and with cancer-risk lowering potential.
- Favorable influences on the risk for metabolic syndrome, obesity, type 2 diabetes mellitus, cancer, and neurodegenerative diseases.
- Healthy aging.

HACHEM, VANHAM, MORENO (2020)

SUSTAINABILITY

Mediterranean diet leads to a water and carbon footprint reduction because of the low intake of animal products such as meat and milk and the high intake of fruit, vegetables, pulses, nuts and oilcrops.

FRESÁN, MARTÍNEZ-GONZÁLEZ, SABATÉ, BES-RASTROLLO (2018)

Other (plant based) diets have an even lower impact, but those would be more difficult to achieve as the change in meat consumption is larger and omnivores are generally unwilling to change their meat consumption. On the other hand, the current adherence to **Mediterranean diet is more extended and making shifts to** it is more likely.

VANHAM, GUENTHER, ROS-BARÓ, BACH-FAIG (2021)





PRODUCTS INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAMME

Fruit and vegetables subprogramme

- Fresh Fruit and vegetables
- Fresh-cut salads
- Gazpacho

Milk subprogramme

- Drinking milk
- Plain yoghourt
- Curd
- Cheese

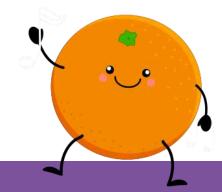
PERMANENT SUPERVISION BY NUTRITION AND HEALTH AUTHORITY: AESAN

Gazpacho example



EVOO example









IMPROVEMENT PROPOSALS

- Simplification of administrative procedures and earlier definitive fund allocation
- Reduction of restrictions to healthy
 processed products (always with supervision of health and nutrition authorities)
- Find synergies with food waste reduction policies (ugly fruits & vegetables, surplus produce...)





